thus to vanishing altogether. But let us also confess that an era that once more Introduces free and complete high-days and holidays Into life will have no use for *our* great art.

THE EMPLOYEES OF SCIENCE AND THE OTHERS. — Really efficient and successful men of science might be co ;' :;:.:::! -. Jy called " The Employees." If In youth their acumen Is sufficiently practised, their memory Is full, and hand and eye have acquired sureness, they are appointed by an older fellow-craftsman to a scier/tinc position where their qualities may prove useful. Later on, when they have themselves gained an eye for the gaps and defects In their science, they

These pefsons all exist for the sake of science. But there are rarer spirits, spirits that seldom succeed or fully mature — " for whose sake science exists " — at least, In their view. They are often unpleasant, conceited, or cross-grained men, but almost always prodigies to a certain extent. They are neither employees nor employers; they make use of what those others have worked out and established, with a certain princely carelessness and with little and rare praise — just as if the others belonged to a lower order of beings. Yet they possess the same qualities as their fellow-workers, and that sometimes In a less developed form. Moreover, they have a peculiar limitation, from which the others are free; this makes It Impossible to put them Into a place and to see In them useful tools. They can only live in their own air and on